

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE C R A F T S M A N.

N^o 329

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1732.



I HAVE always taken a particular Delight in reading the Works of those Authors, who have chosen to conceal their Meanings under Fables and Allegories. This Way of Writing gives a Loofe to Fancy, and I cannot help thinking it the most ingenious, as well as the most antient and entertaining Way of conveying Erudition. *Aristo* and *Spencer* are, on this Account, my favourite Poets; and *Boccacini* always amuses me with infinite Pleasure. Mr. *Addison* wrote in this Way with great Success; and if I have now and then attempted it, my chief Consideration hath been to make my self acceptable to my Readers by Variety, and not (as my Enemies alledge) with a View only to my own Safety.

I have often reflected on the Difference between the Indian Manner of Painting (such as We see it on their Screens and Papers) and the Paintings of our European Artists. Both are design'd to be Copies of Nature in the Figures of Men, Women and other Animals, which They endeavour to represent; but the one is clumsy, flat and lifeless; the other bold, natural and, as it were, animated; which proceeds only from knowing how to throw in the proper Shades, to raise and heighten the Figures. In This consists the Difference between an Author, who hath a Genius, and a Blockhead, who is just capable of a dull Piece of Sophistry, or an heavy Narrative of Scandal.

Having premised This on the figurative Manner of Writing, I shall entertain my Readers this Day with a Story I met with in the third Volume of *Churchil's Collection of Voyages*; which is as follows. "King *Raja Soffraurum* going to make a Visit to a *Brabman*, invited Him thus; the Fame of thy Piety hath induced me and my Retinue to come and sup and take a Night's Lodging with Thee.—The *Brabman* *Siamdicbeni*; (for That was his Name) being much concern'd how to provide for so many thousand Persons, at last considered of the white Cow, call'd *Camdoga*; which being longed to *Raja Inder*, King of the blessed Souls, furnishes Thote, who have Her in their Possession, with every Thing They wish for. Having therefore desired *Inder* to send Him the said Cow of Plenty, He granted his Request. The Cow being sent, the *Brabman* desired *Raja* and his Attendants to sit down to Supper; which was served with such Variety and Plenty, that *Raja*, who came upon no other Account than to ridicule the *Brabman's* Poverty, stood amazed thereat; and farther, to try his Ability, asked Him to present Him with some Jewels; which the *Brabman* having presented Him with, (much beyond what could be expected) *Raja* asked Him for some Money and Cloaths for his People; which being likewise brought Him, He resolved also to stay the next Day; and being served at Table with the same Plenty as before, He staid also the third Day; when, meeting with the same Entertainment, He was amazed to find from whence all this Plenty of Provisions, Cloaths and Riches could come in a Place, where he expected so little; especially, since He observed that all was brought out of the *Brabman's* Hut, which was not big enough to hold half the Quantity. This made Him order some of his Spies to take particular Notice whether there was not a Vault under Ground, from whence all these Things were brought. The Spies, watching all Opportunities to satisfy their Master's Curiosity, found at last that a slender white Cow did bring forth all these Things, which she threw out of her Stomach; whereof immediate Notice was given to *Raja*. The next Morning, as He was taking his Leave of the *Brabman*, being asked by Him whether He was desirous of any Thing else; He told Him that He wanted nothing more than the white Cow He had seen in his Hut. The *Brabman* reply'd, That being not his own, she was not at his Disposal.—How (said *Raja*) will you deny me so small a Request, after you have heaped so many Obligations on me before? What I did (said the *Brabman*) was in my own Power; but This is not.—*Raja* reply'd, that it is in my Power to take Her against your Will? And then, calling some of his Followers, He commanded Them to fetch the white Cow out of the Hut. The *Brabman*, seeing his beloved Cow thus snatch'd from Him, told Her at Parting; dear *Camdoga*, must I thus leave you?—How can I answer This to *Raja Inder*, your Master?—Revenge thy self at once both of time and mine Enemies.—The Cow, *Camdoga*, no sooner heard these Words, but assuming a Shape three Times bigger than her own, she laid about Her with her Horns

to that Degree, that she kill'd and trod under Foot several of *Raja Soffraurum's* People; which done, she flew like Lightning up into the Air to her own Master.

This Story, in the literal Meaning of it, is a senseless Account of some Pagan Idolatry amongst the *East Indians*; but, taken in an allegorical Sense, is full of fine Morals and capable of many instructive Applications. Let my Readers only suppose that Trade was meant by this Cow of Plenty, and then see what a Variety of pretty Ideas and Notions at once offer Themselves to our Imagination. By the miserable, wretched Hut of the *Brabman* may be understood any poor, barren Country, which by Trade is immediately render'd opulent and abounding in all Things. Plenty of Provisions, sumptuous Apparel, Gold, Diamonds, and whatever else the Earth produces, either for the Necessities and Conveniences, or even the Luxury of Life, is brought home to our own Doors.

Again; by the Character of this good *Brabman* We are to understand that Piety, Temperance and Frugality are necessary Virtues to be practis'd by the People of any Country, where Trade flourishes; for We find it bestow'd by the King of the blessed Souls as a Reward for his Piety and Virtue.

That Trade cannot be forc'd, or driven out of its proper Channel, but must have its natural Course, We find typify'd to us by the *Brabman* Himself not having this Cow in his own Disposal; and the King's being unable to obtain Her explains to us the Inconsistency of Trade with arbitrary Power, and that Liberty and Property must be secure, where Trade is establish'd and maintain'd.

We see farther that Trade cannot even exist where Fraud, Violence, Oppression, or Injustice reigns; for when the King and his Followers attempt'd by Force to seize Her, she assumes another Shape, destroys Thote, who endeavour to meddle with Her, and flies away from Them like Lightning.

Many other useful Allegories might be pointed out in this short Story; viz. that Spies and Sycophants always surround Kings and make it their Business at any Rate to satisfy their Master's Curiosity, or evil Inclinations; but I chuse to leave These to my Reader's own Imagination, rather than venture tiring Him with too many tedious Applications; for I design from this Introduction to make the Remainder of my Paper a general Essay on Trade.

As Commerce is the Thing, which renders every Country rich and consequently powerful, so the Merchant, in this View, may be said to be the most useful Member of the Society, in which He lives. It is He, who renders the Product and Manufactures of our own Country valuable and brings, besides a Balance in Money, Those of the most distant Countries for our Use. He runs the Hazard of Seas and Storms, and sails to every Quarter of the World for his Country's Good, depending on nothing but his own Industry and good Fortune for the Advancement of his Family and Estate. Under whatever Government He lives, the Merchant may be truly said to be an independent Man. He must always be an Enemy to arbitrary Power, and his Industry will ever set Him above the Temptation of Corruption. It is Liberty, which makes Trade flourish, and a flourishing Trade makes such a Division and Fluctuation of Property, especially amongst the Commonalty, that it is the great Means of preserving Liberty; and thus They mutually depend on each other.

There is one particular Circumstance in the History of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, which shews the Importance of the British Merchants, who by large Draughts made on *Genoa* retarded the Spanish Armada for a whole Year, which threaten'd the Ruin of their Country.

I have often felt an inexpressible Satisfaction, when I have gone to the busy End of this Metropolis, or to *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, or any other of the great trading Towns of Great Britain. What a Pleasure is it to see the bustling Scene, and the perpetual Hurry of Business to be observ'd there; the Channel fill'd with Ships; the Quays crowded with infinite Numbers of People, like so many busy Bees about their Hives? Who can help wishing Them Prosperity? Who does not grieve to consider the many Clogs, which Necessity hath oblig'd us to lay upon Trade, and thereby render'd it almost impracticable?

Truly mentions a very just Distinction in his Time between the *Mercatores* and the *Negotiatores*. The first were always held in great Esteem, and the principal Men in the Commonwealth were not ashamed of being concern'd in Partnership with Them; but the last were a vile Race of Usurers, a Sort of Money Scriveners, who prey'd on the Necessities of Mankind, and were always held in the utmost Contempt. I wish our famous City were, in this Respect, a little alter'd from what it is, and that the *Negotiatores* were not more numerous than the *Mercatores*. The Introduction of money'd Companies there hath, I am afraid, had this Effect, and converted many an honest, generous, industrious Merchant into a little, pitiful,

pilfering Stockjobber. The granting of exclusive Trades hath been another fatal Evil. Two Companies now have half the Globe granted exclusively to Them, and yet are undone by it; whereas private Men might have extended these Trades vastly to their own and the Nation's Emolument.

I have always thought such a Merchant as the late Sir *Peter Delmé*, or any other great Exporter of our Manufactures, superior to any Englishman, beneath the Quality of a Prime Minister. What Credit does such a Man do his Country, by having his Bills pass current in all Parts of the trading World? What a Number of Families did He support, by employing Them in the Woollen Trade, and how much was the whole Nation oblig'd to Him for improving our Stock of Wealth by the annual Balance of his Trade? As He was one of the greatest Benefactors of his Country, in the most essential Point, so no Honours or Distinctions were superior to his Merit.

I know not whether I am particular in this Humour; but I own very freely that I value no Man for the Quality He is of, but for the Qualities He possesses. He, that hath a Superiority of Virtues most conducive to the public Good, and is endow'd with such Talents as are most profitable to Society, is, in my Opinion, to be held in higher Honour and greater Veneration than one, who is of so very ancient a Family, that the Heir of it hath not been able to spell for several hundred Years past. The Son of a *Taylor*, if He should happen to find out the Longitude, would, in my Opinion, be a more respectable Person, than the Son of the greatest Subject in England, if He had no one good Quality belonging to his whole Composition capable of rendering Him beneficial to his Country. I do not say This from any levelling Principles. On the contrary, I am extremely zealous for maintaining the several Ranks and Degrees of Honour, the several Titles and Dignities We have amongst us; but then I would have Them, as They ought to be, so many Incentives to Virtue. For the same Reason I would have all Degrees and Orders of Men capable of attaining these Dignities by a Course of Industry and Integrity. I would have no unjust Distinctions made; no particular Set of Men should be debar'd from these Titles; but as the Temple of Honour was placed behind the Temple of Virtue, the Way to the last should only be through the first; and yet I am sensible that a foolish Notion hath prevail'd amongst many that no Honour should be given to a Man concern'd in Trade, beyond the Degree of Knighthood, which seems to have taken Refuge in the City; nay, that even the Son of a Merchant, worth perhaps half a Million, ought not to be made a Peer, because his Father had sully'd Himself by enriching his Country in Trade. Some have carry'd this Notion so far as to alledge that even a little Bit of Ribben ought not to be hung round any Man's Shoulders, who lives on the other Side of Temple-Bar.—Was there ever any Objection made to a Lawyer, or a Soldier, (if He was an able Orator, or a brave Man) let their Parentage have been never so mean?—Why should the Merchants stand on worse Terms in a Country, which owes her Wealth and Grandeur to Trade?—Is not the Merchant, if He be a wife and an honest Man, as good as the ablest Lawyer or the best Soldier in Christendom? I would not be understood to reflect on either of those Professions. I honour the one, and I am myself an unworthy Limb of the other; but what I contend for is, that no Profession should exclude a good and a great Man from rising to the proper Honours of his Country.

In my own Memory (and I am now in the 73d Year of my Age) the younger Sons of the best Families in England were usually bound Apprentices to eminent Merchants, and They were so wise as to think it no Disgrace to their Families to put a Son where He might learn Book-keeping and Merchants Accounts, and in Time raise an Estate by his own Industry; but now truly the Fashion is alter'd, and young Masters must, by all Means, be put into the Army, as soon as He can strut tolerably well; no Matter whether He can write, or read; an Hat and Feather are bought for Him, a red Coat lac'd all over, and Interest is made to some great Man to get Him a Commission.—Can we wonder that standing Armies are kept up, when almost all the Families of Consequence in England have younger Sons train'd up in them? The Commission is design'd to be their Fortune and Livelihood, and no other Provision is made for Them.

We have, at this Time, in Great Britain, Ireland and our foreign Garrison an Army of between thirty and forty thousand Men as a Nursery for the Gentlemen of England to educate their Sons in; and therefore can we be surpris'd at the good Nature of the Court, or the Reluctancy of our Representatives to break Corps, when the Consequence will be turning Themselves, or their Children adrift, having no other Means of getting a Livelihood?—Does not every Body, from the bare mentioning of these Circumstances, feel a sensible Alteration in our Constitution

from what it was forty, or fifty Years ago, when the Sons of our Nobility were not ashamed of being instructed in Trade, or becoming useful to their Country and their Families at the same Time?

It was this Academy of *Arms*, which began the Ruin of France, and I fear all their present Struggles for a little Liberty are vain, whilst a *beggarly Nobility*, supported by Pensions and Grants from the Crown, are at the Head of a numerous Army. Excuses complicated their Destruction. God forbid that We should ever see *These* also established in this Country; but as I design to enter fully into the Consideration and Dangers of *Excises*, I shall say no more of Them at present. To return therefore from this short Deviation, I shall conclude with observing that it is for the Honour, Safety and Profit of every Kingdom that *Merchants* should be protected and encouraged in their Trade. They have a Right to *Protection*, at least, from every Government; and a Violation of Treaties, in this Particular, ought always to be vigorously and instantly resisted. When a proper Spirit is shewn, other Nations will be careful of offending, where they see a Resolution to revenge an Injury; but a Discovery of Fear will encourage Them to insult us.—How just, wise and honourable therefore was it in the present Ministers to take our injured Merchants under their Care? They have had a List of their Losses, and will no Doubt procure Them ample Reparation. Letters of *Mart* and *Reprisal* have often been granted, when other Restitution was denied; but it is always best to obtain Redress, if possible, by fair Means. For this Reason, *Commissaries* have been appointed to settle our Demands, and as the Treaty of *Seville* hath fix'd three Years for finishing that Enquiry, which will now be lapid in a very few Days, I make no Question that the whole is adjusted to the perfect Contentment of every Merchant in England, and I will venture to give Him Joy before Hand of the Satisfaction, which He will very soon receive. Let me advise Him to behave with Gratitude to the Ministers, who have procured it for Him, and not grudge the Salaries, or Charges of the *Commissaries*, who have been the glorious Instruments of obtaining it, and at the same Time doing Justice to their Brother Merchants, as well as to signal a Piece of Service to their Country.

N. B. An excellent Letter, sign'd A. B. is come to Hand, and We shall thankfully acknowledge the Receipt of the other Papers mentioned in the Gentleman's Letter; but being particularly engaged at present, We must desire Him to excuse our deferring the Publication of Them for some Weeks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Oct. 3. N. S. Our Letters from Italy are at a Loss to express the Divisions that reign at *Genoa*, about the *Corficans* and the *Imperialists*; the *Senate*, who proposed the calling in the Assistance of the Imperial Troops, not daring to shew their Heads, because those Troops (they say) are now their Masters. On the other hand, Prince Eugene of Savoy, to whom the Emperor has left every thing that concerns the *Genoese* and the *Corficans*, is highly provoked at the Treatment of the latter, so contrary to the Treaty of Accommodation concluded under the Emperor's Guaranty, whose Honour is concerned in the Execution of what was promised the *Corficans* in his Name, and by his Mediation. His Highness insists, that the four *Chiefs* be deliver'd safe and sound at *Milan*, and that a Body of Imperial Troops be kept in the Island at the Expence of the Republick, to be ready to assist the Emperor's Commissary, who is to reside at *Bastia*, to take Care of the Execution of all the Articles of the Accommodation, and to protect the *Corficans* against the Tyranny and Vexation of the *Genoese* Governors. The Republick sighs and groans, and complains that she is in Subjection to *Lords* and *Masters*, who will be obeyed, and well paid into the Bargain; but to no Purpose; no Body pities them.

HOME NEWS.

Bristol, Oct. 14. In the Letchlade, which was one of the Transports in the King of Spain's Service in the late Expedition to Oran, was brought over a Camelion alive, purchased on the Barbary Shore, of a Negro, about the Middle of July last, which has since that Time subsisted on nothing but the Air; and answers to the Description given of this Creature by Aristotle, Pliny, Scalger, and other ancient and modern Writers.

LONDON, October 21.

We hear that several Gentlemen and other substantial House-keepers of the City and Liberty of *Westminster* are determin'd to take the Opinion of eminent Council upon the present Laws, relating to the *Militia*, before They pay the Money usually demanded by the *Captains* for non-Appearance; especially without Warrant from the Board of *Lieutenancy*.

By a Letter from Chester dated on Saturday last we have the following Account, that for near three Months past there has been vast Mobbing, and large Sums spent for the Election of a Mayor, and many broken Heads; though Mr. Grosvenor's Friends for about these three Weeks past, by their prudent Management, have prevented Mobbing on their Part, which the other Side gave out to proceed from Fear and Cowardice; which greatly exasperated the Welch at *Wrexham*, several of whom are Freeman, so that on Wednesday se'nnight about 500 of them enter'd in their Hands and Cockades in their Hats enter'd the Town; Mr. Manly's Party hearing of their Coming, went to meet them, but

the Welch overpowered them, knock'd several down, and put the rest to Flight; and it being a wet Day, and the Welch fatigued, they retired to different Ale-houses to refresh themselves, and they had not long been there, before the opposite Party, to the Number of 150, came out again, and about 40 armed with broad Swords, &c. to fight the Welch, which by Mr. Grosvenor's Friends were lock'd up, to prevent Mischief, (for had they been suffered to come out, their Number must have overpower'd the others, and done great Mischief) and at Night were sent home very peaceably, tho' with Difficulty. But on Thursday se'nnight the Welch at *Wrexham* and *Howarden* assembled to the Number of near 500, arm'd with Scythes, Pitchforks, &c. and would come to Chester and attack those Cowards (as they called them) who had two-edg'd Swords, &c. given them, to fill on naked Men; but several of Mr. Grosvenor's Friends got among them, and appeas'd them, and prevent'd their Coming. Yesterday se'nnight came on the Election of the Mayor; and when the Poll left Chester on Monday last, the Poll was carrying on with much Vigour on both Sides, and would not close till some Time on Tuesday; the Numbers continued near even, and each Party pretended to be sure of Success. The Mobbing continued, (but no one Person had been killed) and a Letter from one of the Grosvenor Interest, seems to intimate, that if they lost the Election, it would be owing to their being Out-mobbed.

We hear the Kingwood Colliers in Gloucestershire have often had Meetings to concert Measures how to release their three Brethren (who were lately committed by Rogers Holland, Esq; for cutting down the Chippenhams Turnpike) out of Salisbury Gaol; that they have threatened to pull Mr. Holland's House at Chippenhams down about his Ears in their Way thither, and fire that Town; and from thence to proceed to the said Gaol, and pull down the same, if the Keeper shall refuse to deliver them up.

Last Week an Experiment was made on board a Ship at Blackwall, in the Service of the East-India Company, of an Engine that is so curiously contrived, as to tack a large Ship about at Sea in a Calm, which was much approv'd of by several present; but it was the Opinion of some, that it would be of more Service if it was fix'd at the Stem instead of the Stern. This is chiefly design'd for the Service of the Company's Ships, in Case they should be attack'd by any of Angria the Pyrate's Graves in a Calm, with which they might be able to defend themselves, and bring a Broadside to bear upon an Enemy almost as soon as when under a Gale of Wind.

Monday a young Lad, an Apprentice to a Baker in Shoreditch, surrendered himself to Justice Chamberlain in Spittle-Square, and made an Affidavit that he had been concerned with several others in committing divers Robberies in and about Town, some of whom he inform'd against, and Warrants were issued out for the apprehending them, and he was committed to New Prison for further Examination. The same Day one John Cutler was taken, (said to be one of them concern'd with the above-said Person) and being charg'd with a Street-Robbery was committed to Newgate.

Tuesday was held a General Court of the York Building Company, when a Ballot was taken for and against the Proposal that was made the 12th of this Inst. When the Ballot was closed, the Numbers stood thus: For the Payment 348, against it 145.

The following is an Extract dated in Guernsey the 4th Instant, from Henry Mauger, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney in that Island.

On reading an Article in the Daily Journal of the 19th of September, our Lieutenant Governor and I suspected a Sloop which lately came from Rotterdam, and sent for the Master and Men, but the Master could not be found, so only two Sailors were brought, and after much Trouble, they confessed in Substance, That last Spring their Sloop, Hugh Couch then Master, took in at Cadiz a Spanish Merchant and his Servant, with a Cargo belonging to him, Beans, Snuff, &c. which they carry'd to Barcelona; and that the said Merchant loaded them back for Cadiz, with Brandies, &c. imbarking with his Man again in her; that near the Streights Mouth, Capt. Couch took a Gun, and (wore he would shoot his Crew, if they did not alter their Course, which they did; and when near Cape Finisterre, Couch forced the two Spaniards into the Boat, and obliged them to make for the Shore; that they proceeded with the Sloop back to Gibraltar, then came to this Island, and so to Rotterdam, where Couch left them, and his Mate, Carabance, commenc'd Master, and brought her back to this Island again. We had no sooner got this Information, but I applied for proper Warrants for seizing the present Master and Crew, and securing the Sloop; accordingly the Sloop is stop'd, the two Sailors are imprisoned, and Search is making after Carabance, who hides, but doubt not taking him. The People are all Cornish Men, and the Sloop belongs to Fowey.

Tuesday an Order was made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that all Prisoners that die within his Majesty's Goal of Newgate, the two Compters, and Ludgate, shall, as soon as the Coroner's Jury have fate on them and given their Verdict, be deliver'd to their Friends to be buried as they shall think proper, without paying any Gaol Fees, or Coroner's Fees, as has been the usual Custom; the Expence of the Coroner's Jury's Sitting upon such decas'd Bodies being to be defray'd by the Sheriffs.

Monday Joseph Powys was executed at Tyburn, for breaking open the House of Thomas Brewer in Fetter-Lane. We hear the Occasion of his former Reprieve was his pretended Discovery of the Robbery of the Exchequer, some Years since; but upon his not making the same good, he was order'd for Execution.

Rob. Last Week the Worcester Stage-Coach was robbed coming to London by two Highwaymen well mounted, who obliged the Coachman to drive down a By-Lane out of the Road, and then made every Passenger come out of the Coach, and rifled them all, to the Value of 300 l.

Acc. On Saturday Mr. Hargrove, a noted Bricklayer in Prince-street near Stocks-market, being at Work at the House of Mr. Bodham in St. Christopher's Church-yard, had the Misfortune to fall from a Ladder three Stories high and fractur'd his Skull, so that he died immediately.—A few Days since Mr. Emey, an Innkeeper at Kingston upon Thames, being disorder'd in his Senses, shot himself, and died a few Hours after.—On Saturday Night last a Man died raving mad at the Sign of the Bodice in Grub-street, occasioned by the Bite of a mad Dog about three Weeks ago.

Dead. Monday dy'd the Right Hon. Bennet, Earl and Baron of Harborough, Viscount Sherrard of Stapleford, and Baron of Le Trim in Ireland.—The Lady Northcote, Relict of Sir Henry Northcote, Bart. in the 65th Year of her Age, at her Seat near Barnstable in Devonshire.—Mr. Fletcher, Screen-maker in ordinary to his Majesty.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 3 8ths. South Sea Annuity 111 5 8ths. Bank 145. India 155 3 qrs.

PLANTS of the true SCARLET OAK:

BEING the only Quantity in Great Britain. The Acorns were imported from the North of America, and put in the Ground in June 1731, and though so lately from they are so swift in Growth, that several of the Plants are above two Feet in Height, and when transplanted will grow six or seven Feet every Year; whereas our Acorns will not shoot two Feet from the Ground in five Years. The Leaves of this Tree are above ten Inches in Depth, and above six Inches wide, it riseth near 200 Feet in Height, with proportionable Dimensions, is exceeding beautiful, the Timber vastly valuable, and the greatest Improvment ever yet planted. They may be seen growing in Mrs. ORAM's Nursery Garden at Knightsbridge; and sold at Mr. PAIR's, the Green Lattice near Brownlow street in Holbourn; and at Mr. Handcock's, Gardiner, the Adam and Eoy in Islington, at Twenty Shillings per Hundred where Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. may depend on their Orders being punctually obey'd, and the Goods pack'd to keep three Months out of the Ground without Damage.

WHEREAS there is just arrived a fresh Parcel of very fine CANARY BIRDS from High Germany, finely Mottled, and Chusquils, Ash-colored and Gray, good Song, to be sold at the Sign of the Horse Shoe in Bow-ladder street, near Newgate-street, By GEORGE SWEET.

To be SOLD.

A FREEHOLD ESTATE Let for 100 l. a Year, chiefly of Grazing Land, lying on the River Avon, within few Miles of several good Market Towns, and near Everham in the County of Worcester. Likewise in the said Town is to be Sold or Let a good Brick House. Enquire of Mr. Coskes, at the Angel in Bedford-street, Covent Garden, London; or of Mr. Alderman Winford in Worcester; or of Mr. Phillips, Attorney in the said Town of Everham aforesaid.

Lately Published,

The PRINCIPLES of the Leading QUAKERS truly represented, as inconsistent with the fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion; or, A Vindication of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry from the Charge of misrepresenting them; in Answer to a Letter sent to his Lordship on that Occasion. By T. S. and a Pamphlet intitled, A Cloud of Witnesses, &c. By J. B. Printed for J. Roberts near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane.

This Day is Published,

A proper REPLY to a scurrilous Pamphlet entitled LIBERTY and PROPERTY. In a Letter to EUSTACE BUDDELL, Esq; By CLEOMENEES. If you but hit the Cause that hurts his Brain, Then his Teeth gnash, he foams, he shakes his Chain, His Eye-Balls roll, and he is MAD again. LEE. London: Printed and sold by J. Roberts at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane, 1732. Price 1 s.

Just Published, the Tenth Edition of,

The GENTLEMAN instructed, in the Conduct of a Virtuous and Happy LIFE. In Three Parts. Written for the Instruction of a young Nobleman. To which is added, A Word to the Ladies, by way of Supplement to the first Part. London: Printed by W. Burton, for the Executrix of E. Smith; and Sold by W. Parker at the King's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1731.

On Wednesday the First of November will be Published

In Two Volumes Quarto,

An Anatomical EXPOSITION of the Structure of the human Body, by JAMES BENIGNUS WINSLOW, Professor of Physick, Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Paris, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Royal Society at Berlin, &c. Translated by G. DOUGLAS, M. D. and sold by N. Pussell over-against Southampton Street in the Strand.

To be SOLD a Pennyworth,

Compleat BREWING UTENSILS. the Copper to boyle off Three Barrels, and Mash Tub to wet Two Quarters of Malt, under Back and Coolers answerable; together with Hoggheads, half Hoggheads, and Malt Mill, and all other Conveniences belonging to a Brew-house. Enquire at the Crown in Crown-Court, near St. Andrew's Church, where the Goods may be view'd. N. B. The House to be Let, the Prison being obliged to leave off Trade.

A Gentleman of a very good Family, who has had a polite Education, and is Master of Latin and French Tongues, and very fit to accompany a young Gentleman in his Travels, having himself been abroad a considerable Time, and can give an unquestionable Security for his good Behaviour and Character, is to be heard of at Bee's Coffee-house in Bond-street.